

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not accept rejected communications.

Volume XXX.—No. 360

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Moss—Sam.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—The School for Scandal.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—THEATRE FRANCAISE.—THE LADIES' BATTLE—LA FLEUR DE DOMINIQUE.

NEW NATIONAL CIRCUS, 37 and 39 Bowry.—Buckley, Bryant and Black. Afternoon at 2½; Evening at 7½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 335 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hall.—MINSTRELS SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE IRISH BOY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowry.—Sings, dances, juggles, &c.—THE DEMON'S REVEL.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The Old School, 100 Broadway, between Broadway and Nassau Sts. at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth St.

BRANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.—DANIEL'S NEW STUMP SINGER.—NEURO COMICALITY, SINGING, &c.—BLACK EYED WILLIAM.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 115 Hope Chapel, 723 Broadway.—JEMMY, THE AMERICAN LAD OF NASSAU FALLS.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE IRISH BOY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

ART GALLERY, 325 Broadway.—HUNTINGTON'S GREAT PAINTING.

STUDIO BUILDING, 15 West street.—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—STUDIES IN MASSIVE (JAMES PIERCE OF PITTSVILLE)—"DRIFTING ASHORE."

New York, Wednesday, December 27, 1865

## ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

## THE NEWS.

Provisional Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, has been relieved by the President, and Governor Humphreys has been directed to assume the duties of Executive of that State. Five of the seven Provisional Governors appointed by the President have now been removed by him to make way for the gentlemen elected as their successors by the people—Messrs. Isaac of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Mississippi.

General Crook has given orders, in the case of two negroes recently sentenced in the county court at Wilmington, North Carolina, to be sold into slavery for five years, for larceny, that the sentence must not be carried into execution on the ground that no law can be enforced which makes a distinction between white and black criminals. The District Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau has ordered a revocation of sentence, in default of which the members of the court are to be placed under arrest. The North Carolina sheriffs have been instructed, by direction of the President, not to enforce the collection of the tax levied by the constitutional convention. A man named Waring, editor of a paper at Charlotte, has been arrested by order of General Sager, on account, it is supposed, of the disloyal character of articles in his journal.

No accounts have yet reached us of any formidable attempts on the part of the negroes in the Southern States to effect a realization of the apprehensions of fearful outbreaks by them on Christmas day which were entertained by the white people. In Norfolk, Virginia, a negro attacked a policeman with a club, and was shot; in Manchester, on the James river, opposite Richmond, a party of colored men surrounded the jail and forced the release of two colored prisoners, and in Alexandria negroes were engaged in riotous proceedings, in which several persons are reported to have been shot; but there does not appear to have been concert of action in these separate affairs. In Wilmington, North Carolina, there were fights between the whites and blacks, which assumed the proportions of a riot, calling into requisition the services of the police and troops, who arrested about one hundred negroes; but the telegraphic dispatches state that there was no evidence of any organized movement on the part of the latter.

Some of the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature, which adjourned on the 21st inst., and the workings of the free labor system so far in that State, are briefly reviewed in our Charleston correspondence. Laws were passed, among others, giving the election of J. Yates as Governor directly to the people, for the organization of the State militia, and creating thirty-three new district courts for the trial of cases in which negroes are interested. The question regarding payment of the rebel war debt was given to a committee, with instructions to report on it at the next session. General Tobin, one of the largest planters of the State, is making the free labor system progress very satisfactorily on his plantations. He says the chief difficulty in the way of the success of the system is the foregoing conclusion on the part of the majority of planters that it must fail.

The Chilean Minister in Washington has received information of the protest of his government against the recent Spanish decision to treat as pirates all persons on board of the privateers of Chile who are not natives of that country. If this decision is acted on by the Spaniards the most severe retaliatory measures will follow on the part of the Chileans.

The Mobile Register of the 19th inst., in an article on the Government agency system of the South, proposes that institutions of a total failure, a great public, private, commercial and social misfortune, and a source of the largest robbery and corruption. It says that the agents seize all the cotton in private hands they can find, on charge of its having belonged to the rebel government, and then, as a general thing, appropriate it to their own emolument, and that from this example the planters and other citizens have also been led extensively into the cotton stealing business. The paper also asserts that of the one hundred and twenty thousand bales of rebel government cotton surrendered by General Pickens to General Canby, scarcely ten thousand bales have been or will be received by the national government, the remainder having been stolen.

From the little struggling, unattractive town of Victoria, Texas, on the Guadalupe river, one of the Herald correspondents sends up a very interesting account of affairs to the interior of that State, and a description of his ride of forty miles, from Indiana, behind a famine-stricken six horse stage team, beneath a broiling sun, along a streak of dusty road as straight as an arrow, across a sterile Texas prairie, the perfect realization of desolation, where no water runs, where neither house nor sign of civilization is to be seen. The spirit of enterprise and courage to get rich have already since the conclusion of the rebellion penetrated the most secluded recesses of the interior of Texas, and in every direction wherever there is any production to sell or any inhabitants to buy goods upon, the spirit of enterprise and the State being overrun with them. From Lavaca, on Matagorda bay, to Victoria, a distance of about thirty miles, a military rail, which will greatly facilitate the operations of merchants, is nearly completed. A regiment of colored troops is stationed at Victoria. Our correspondent gives a list of twenty-one negroes in Texas who were being transported on the 1st inst. He found the troops

generally content with the new order of things, by which new life and spirit had been infused among them. The special claims of Mississippi to the attention of persons desiring to emigrate to the West, on account of its salubrious climate, fertile soil, extensive water power, abundance of the timber, &c., are ably advanced by our St. Paul correspondent. He endeavors to dispel the minds of Eastern people of the general impression that Mississippi winters are extremely severe. Then he the temperature carries the mercury down to a very low degree, the peculiar purity and dryness of the atmosphere renders the cold quite endurable, and makes the State an excellent place of residence for invalids.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors took place yesterday, at which a resolution to pay District Attorney Hall \$5,556 12 for money disbursed from his office during the last six months was adopted. A report from the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge showed that of the \$270,000 appropriated for the work in 1865, \$154,097 92 still remains unexpended.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the Board of Councilmen calling the attention of the Mayor and Street Inspector to the filthy condition of the public thoroughfares. The Committee on National Affairs was directed to procure a stand of colors for the Eleventh regiment of the State National Guard. Resolutions were adopted directing the Comptroller to pay the bill of Messrs. J. G. I. Edge, amounting to seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for fireworks furnished on the Fourth of July last, and ordering the completion of the soldiers' monument in Calvary cemetery. The Mayor was requested to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderer of Daniel Claffy, the victim of the Lion Brewery fracas of last summer. Considerable other business of a routine character was transacted, and the Board adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and received a large number of papers from the Board of Aldermen, which were laid over. A resolution directing the Council to take the necessary legal proceedings for widening and extending Ann and Fulton streets was laid over. A resolution was adopted providing that Charles street, between Fourth and Blooming streets, be hereafter designated "Van Ness place." Two votes were received from the Mayor refusing his signature to resolutions in favor of increasing the salary of the Second Assistant Clerk in the Finance Department, and directing twenty-five hundred copies of railroad grants and ferry licenses to be printed. The Board adjourned to meet this afternoon.

The Hopper will case, which has been in litigation for four years past, was finally settled by the Court of Appeals, on the 26th inst., affirming the decisions of the courts below, all the judges agreeing. The property involved amounts to some two hundred thousand dollars, and in the alleged will of Mr. Hopper was bequeathed to the American Seamen's Friend Society and the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church of the city of New York. The heirs-at-law of Mr. Hopper contested the will, on the grounds of undue influence and the want of mental capacity on the part of the testator. After hearing the testimony in the case the Surrogate refused to admit the will to probate, and it was carried on appeal to the general term of the Supreme Court, where the decision of the Surrogate was affirmed. It was then carried to the Court of Appeals, with the result above mentioned.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, George White and Daniel O'Brien pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with conspiring to defraud the American ship, Thomas Dunham, on board of which they were seamen, in the month of November last. The accused were remanded for sentence. A number of persons were arraigned before Judge Shipman and pleaded not guilty to indictments for various offences, principally concerning national currency.

The summing up of counsel in the Strong divorce case was completed yesterday in the Superior Court, Judge Garvin presiding. The interest of the public in the arguments seemed to be as great as that manifested in the testimony, the court room being crowded, and the evidence was received favorably by the jury. The admission of the untried evidence in the case, on preceding days of the trial, caused for the defence common speaking at about eleven o'clock, and continued up to quarter past four, when the court adjourned. The argument for the defence will be concluded to-day.

Further particulars of the late Brooklyn tragedy, together with the statement of an eye-witness, are given in our paper this morning. It appears, from a confession made by Russ to other powers, that he premeditated the murder of Miss Dayton ten days prior to the attempt, and to effect that purpose purchased a revolver; pistol. He was visited at the Brooklyn Hospital yesterday by "honorable friends," with all of whom he conversed. His condition is reported to be favorable by physicians, but certain indications would seem not to warrant the conclusion. Miss Dayton was doing very well last evening.

Lieutenant Governor Morris, son of General William W. Morris, whose death was chronicled in the Herald of 18th inst., died at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, on Monday last, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Lieutenant Morris enlisted as a private in the Fifth New York heavy artillery at the commencement of the rebellion, and served throughout the war.

A fire, the origin of which has not yet been ascertained, was discovered burning between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning in the cellar of the four story building 188 Pearl street, where about one hundred barrels of turpentine and some rosin were stored. Owing to the combustible character of these, as well as some cotton in the upper floors, the flames spread rapidly, destroying the entire building, but being prevented from extending beyond it by the fire department, and the scattering portions of the building in all directions, and severely, but not dangerously, injuring several persons. The total loss is estimated at sixty thousand dollars. Some of the stocks in adjacent buildings were much damaged by water.

A fire occurred about noon yesterday at the corner of Broad street and Exchange place, but was extinguished after doing slight damage.

Ten stores and four hotels, comprising the bulk of the business portion of the Little town of Shafter, in the Pennsylvania oil regions, and whose existence is a result of the oil trade, were destroyed by a fire, the origin of which is not stated, on Christmas afternoon. No oil was destroyed, in consequence of the wind being favorable for the safety of the oil platforms. During the excitement attendant on the fire Mr. Parks was shot dead in a quarrel.

The prison connected with the almshouse at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was destroyed by fire on last Sunday night, and three of the inmates perished in the flames.

The children of St. George's Mission school had their Christmas festival yesterday, which passed off very pleasantly.

Great interest is now felt in Fenian circles regarding the movement to effect the resignation of both O'Mahony and the Senate. The military element is expected to take the lead in uniting the Brotherhood for immediate action. The alleged Jersey City "outrage" is contradicted by an officer of the circle.

Mr. Rodgers, Fenian Head Centre of the Manhattan district, delivered a lecture to a crowded house at the Cooper Institute last evening. Though the subject was "National Regeneration," the lecturer devoted a portion of his discourse to Fenianism and the Fenian Senate, which he denounced as a "bogus Senate."

There were several cases of serious assault in the city on Christmas night. Patrick Dunneley, living at 75 Mulberry street, was dreadfully beaten and stabbed during a fight among a party of men in a drinking place at 60 Mott street. A young man named Owen White was arrested on charge of inflicting the same. Daniel Martin and William Lane were committed on charge of brutality, and it is feared fatally, beating Michael Burns on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Twenty-second street. Owen Dunneley was seriously stabbed in the abdomen on the corner of Tenth avenue and Sixteenth street. John Kitchen was committed on charge of being the assailant. During a quarrel between Mary Benseil and John Chestnut, both living in the tenement house 141 Cherry street, the former was dangerously stabbed in the back. Chestnut was committed.

Yesterday the festival of St. Stephen was celebrated in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. To-day will be celebrated the festival of St. John the Evangelist, and to-morrow the festival of the Holy Innocents.

Two laborers were killed and others wounded on board a train of the Dayton and Western Railroad, near Richmond, Indiana, on Monday, during a difficulty which occurred in consequence of their refusal to pay their fares.

A collision occurred yesterday afternoon between two passenger trains on the 8th Avenue Railroad, about eight miles from Providence, R. I. One passenger had his leg crushed, and the locomotives and several cars were pretty badly smashed.

has, will sail at three o'clock this afternoon for Havana, from pier No. 4 North river. The mails will close at the Post Office at half past one o'clock.

The Hamburg ship Newton, Captain Herting, from New York for Hamburg, went ashore at Nantuxet on Sunday night last, and went to place in a short time after striking. Every soul on board is supposed to have perished.

The United States steamer Memphis arrived at Key West on the 13th inst. from New York, and left on the afternoon of the 14th for the West.

According to the City Inspector's report there were 519 deaths in the city during last week, showing an increase of 13 over those of the preceding week, and a decrease of 73 as compared with the corresponding season of 1864. Of the deceased of the past week 207 were children under five years of age. The diseases were: Consumption, 56; convulsions, 37; inflammation of the lungs, 37; bronchitis, 14; croup, 14; scarletina, 16; typhoid fever, 15; typhus fever, 16; diphtheria, 10. The deaths from external causes were 33; in the public institutions, 53. The interments in the Potter's Field were 37. The stock market was dull, but on the whole steady, yesterday. Governments were firm. Gold closed at 145½.

The markets were unusually quiet yesterday, scarcely any business having been transacted. The merchants generally declare that nothing will be done until after New Year's day, and they evidently mean to make their declarations good. Petroleum was dull and almost nominal. Cotton was quiet. Groceries were dull. On 'Change flour was firmer. Wheat was dull but higher. Corn was steady. Oats were nominal. Pork and lard were in sellers' favor under a fair demand. Butter and cheese were lower. Whiskey was dull and nominal.

The receipts of beef cattle were unusually light this week, in view of which prices are about 5¢ per pound better, varying from 10¢ to 13¢. 145¢, with extras on fancy cattle as high as 20¢. A 220. 185¢ were steady and unchanged. Veals were in fair demand, at from 10¢ to 14¢. Sheep and lambs were in good demand, at about last week's quotations—\$4 to \$5—with fancy offerings at \$10 to \$20. Hogs were in fair demand at advanced prices, ranging from 10½¢ to 11¢. The total receipts were 3,481 hogs, 71 cows, 532 vials, 14,435 sheep and lambs and 18,174 veals.

## General Grant's Proposed Visit to the Rio Grande—The Mexican Question.

It is quite positively stated in the political circles at Washington that "General Grant will sail immediately after the holidays in the flagship of the Gulf squadron for the Rio Grande," and in proof of this statement it appears that "Commodore Winslow has sailed in the Champion, via New Orleans, leaving his flagship behind for the General." Accepting this information as authentic, the question recurs, what is the object of this projected visit of General Grant to the Mexican frontier? Going as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, he goes upon a military reconnaissance, to learn from actual observation the condition of things on the Mexican border, and, as far as possible, the state of affairs on the other side of the river, between the republic and the empire, and whether General Logan's policy of crossing the Rubicon or the policy of "masterly inactivity" will be best in behalf of the Monroe doctrine.

We know that General Grant is in favor of the removal of Maximilian's establishment from Mexico as an offensive and intolerable usurpation. This was the substance of a little speech of his at a political reception in this city in November last. We know that President Johnson is fixed in the faith of the Monroe doctrine. If General Grant, therefore, after making his projected trip to the Rio Grande, should return to the President with a report suggesting an armed invasion of Mexico as the only alternative left us in reference to Maximilian and his master, Napoleon, and if the President should submit this report to Congress, with a recommendation for immediate action thereon, we dare say that the movement would excite neither surprise nor opposition from the great body of the American people. On the other hand, we have no doubt that the public opinion of the whole country would quickly manifest itself in favor of the enterprise. We dare say, however, that General Grant will go down to the Rio Grande for the purpose of adopting such measures as may operate for the time being rather to maintain the peace of the border than to precipitate a rupture with France; and this, we think, is the purpose and policy of the administration.

"Masterly inactivity," as defined by Calhoun, certainly promises the safest and cheapest settlement of this Mexican difficulty. When the first French republic had expelled from its borders the allied Powers of the continent, and had proved its capacity for aggressive warfare in the first Italian campaigns of Napoleon, it was in a position to maintain itself as the arbiter of Europe. But the expedition sent out under Napoleon to Syria and Egypt was a fatal mistake to the republic. In undertaking to flank the power of England in the East by force of arms the republic stepped beyond its sphere as the propagandist of the rights of the people. As an armed propagandist it naturally gravitated into the hands of a military dictator, and to the inevitable consequences of a rigid military despotism in the name of the empire. Now, as history repeats itself, here is a lesson which history gives us as a warning. The commonwealth of Cromwell affords another example of the same character.

Unquestionably, if the administration were to resolve upon the forcible expulsion of Maximilian from Mexico, he would be expelled in short order. But the inevitable war with France might, perhaps, involve us in a naval war with England and France. Even from such a struggle we doubt not that the United States would ultimately emerge victorious; but in the meantime the suspension of the world's commerce, and the heavy strain upon our national treasury, would inevitably involve us in all the evils of a financial revolution and universal bankruptcy. Such a war might precipitate a European earthquake, from which kingdoms and empires would go down to rise no more; but such consequences, instead of relieving us, would only widen the disasters and dangers of our financial collapse, with all its accessories of political demoralization and confusion. Could we, under such a pressure, escape the fate of the French republic and its assigns?

If it upon statesmanship, and not upon arms, that we may now most wisely depend for the removal of the French usurpation from Mexico, in that experiment of a Latin balance of power on this continent Louis Napoleon has become the owner of a costly elephant. We can dispose him to-day or to-morrow; but we have only to hold the rod of the Monroe doctrine over him in order to constrain him to abandon his elephant. Without our recognition he is in a state of insecurity which must render futile all his efforts to make Mexico pay expenses. He is weakened while we are strengthening "masterly inactivity." It costs us nothing to wait, while the uncertainties of this state of peace hold him to the expenses of a costly foreign war in men and money. This explains

the policy which the administration has thus far pursued in reference to Mexico; and as the President has told us in his regular message that "at the proper time" the correspondence in relation to Mexico will be laid before Congress, we are satisfied that his hints upon the Monroe doctrine mean that negotiations are pending which involve the quiet withdrawal of Maximilian from an experimental empire, which, with the downfall of Jeff. Davis, is confessed a failure.

## The Republican Party and Polygamy.

The formation of a new political party in this or any other country is always accomplished for the purpose of enforcing certain avowed theories, incorporating into the administration of the government particular dogmas, or to correct existing abuses. The purposes aimed at are invariably proclaimed at the birth of the party, or rather at the first public gathering of its godfathers, when the child is christened and placed before the public for recognition and support. This feature was peculiarly manifest with the present republican party in its youthful days. That political organization was brought into existence in 1856. The sponsors who gathered at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the early part of that year, to name the political child and announce its future creed, adopted a positive policy and a fixed faith which it should be held to in its career when it reached manhood. The party was then in possession of all its youthful purity, never having lost its virtue of infancy by contamination with the temptations of the political world. On this august occasion the sponsors, who had watched over it and pledged themselves to become responsible for its career, announced that the great cardinal principles for its guide were the overthrowing in this country of the "twin relics of barbarism—slavery and polygamy."

Under those pledges and under that faith the party was christened, and went forth asking for public favor and support. A little over nine years have elapsed, and we find the virtuous child of that day grown to full manhood, and in possession of the general government. It has now the power to put the creed of its infancy into full force. In fact, it has already accomplished a portion of its mission, as then announced. Slavery has been abolished; but it yet remains to be seen what it will do with polygamy, the other portion of its creed. The little band of polygamists gathered on the Western plains under the cloak of the Latter Day Saints have grown into quite a multitude while the party has been engaged in disposing of slavery. In fact, the developments in our courts lead to the conclusion that the practical Mormons are not all in Utah, but have found their way to the City of Churches, and that polygamy is also practised there under the cloak of religion, as well as at Salt Lake City. The sponsors of the republican party, in order to make their pledges good in reference to the second great evil which they announced their intention to remove, will now not only be obliged to look after the Brigham Youngs in the region of the Salt Lake, but the Strongs near the salt sea. The rebellion furnished the republicans with an excellent yet unlooked for opportunity to dispose of slavery. Do not the present high prices present the opportune moment to settle polygamy?

The faith of the party was just as strongly pledged at its christening to put down the latter as the former. The decree having gone forth that no man should have but one wife of his own, or anybody's else, we now call upon the party to make its promises good. Unless this is done the public will consider that its purity of infancy has departed, and that the temptations of the political world have destroyed its virtue. How the party will accomplish this portion of its mission and enforce this part of its creed we are unable to see, nor is it our purpose to suggest. We simply take the fact as it exists, that the godfathers of the party have promised that they would overthrow Mormonism in this country, and content ourselves with calling attention to the fact that the pledge has not been made good as yet. Slavery has been destroyed, and that work is now off their hands. Now what do they propose to do with the Mormons? This is the question that the party has to deal with now, or abandon that article of its creed. Anti-polygamy, instead of anti-slavery, must therefore be its party shibboleth. The task will no doubt be a difficult one, and put the high priest of the organization to the severest test. A set of men who can manage a hundred wives must possess the genius to accomplish almost anything in defense of their rights. It is considered a mark of great ability for a man to manage one wife in these times; what, then, must be the capacity of a man who, like Brigham Young, manages one hundred or more? Such men must possess a genius far beyond any other class of the present age, and equal to that of David and Solomon of old. It is said that a man will perform wonders in defense of his wife; must we not expect, therefore, that their exploits in this line will increase just in ratio to the number of wives which they have? In this view must we not look for miraculous deeds on the part of the Mormons? We throw out these general ideas for the consideration of the republican party. The public have for some time puzzled themselves over the solution of this question of polygamy, and not a few are looking with foreboding in regard to it in the future. They realize the dangers of separating man and wife in ordinary cases, and cannot but anticipate great convulsions when you come to separate the men of a whole community from wives by the score. Abolition of slavery is one thing, but the overthrowing of polygamy is quite another. The question very naturally arises, is there in the combined talent of the republican party genius enough to successfully handle this subject? This point will have to be settled before we can tell whether this party has accomplished its mission or not. It may be that we shall be obliged to raise up another party for the special purpose of dealing with the Mormons before we can get rid of the evil. In the meantime we await patiently the developments of the republican managers, to see whether their virtue remains unimpaired or not, as well as to ascertain whether they are opposed to or have become converts to the creed of the so-called Latter Day Saints, and thus repudiate their youthful vows.

JUSTICE TO OUR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—A petition is in circulation appealing to Congress for the passage of an act granting bounties to discharged soldiers in proportion to what was given to those who enlisted during the latter period or in the last year of the war. This is but a simple act of justice to the brave men who stood by the Union in the most trying period, and we hope Congress will speedily grant the prayer of the petitioners, and thereby afford timely relief to many brave and worthy men. There are a few other points, while treating on the subject of bounties, that also demand the attention of Congress. There is no good reason why United States sailors should not receive government bounties. They fought well and won deserved laurels by their heroic conduct during the war, and are entitled to the nation's gratitude. This cannot be better displayed than in allowing them a few hundred dollars by way of extra pay. The petty officers of the navy are also entitled to the consideration of Congress. They are generally poor men, with families, and holding a semi-official position in the service is evidence that it was owing to some particular personal merit they were so placed. These petty officers deserve some consideration according to time of service and duties performed. It is well known that the promised government bounty of one hundred dollars to soldiers was never paid in full to those who were discharged before the expiration of their terms of service. It looks like meanness in the government to "dock" a poor private soldier twenty-five or thirty dollars because he has not had a chance to carry out his contract with the government to serve for a year in consequence of his discharge in the interval. The matter of appointing discharged soldiers to clerkships in the departments is one especially deserving the attention of Congress, and should be immediately taken up. Briefly, the entire subject of seeing that justice is done to those of our army and navy who have honorably served their country and been honorably discharged should be met by Congress in a friendly and liberal spirit, and, if necessary, make the business of a special committee. If such a committee should be appointed we will send to them some able documents, emanating from soldiers and sailors themselves, touching their grievances, which will no doubt tend to enlighten the committee and post them fully in regard to particulars.

A Great Movement for Universal Suffrage.—We have received from a committee of ladies the following note, with the accompanying document:—

48 BUREAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Mr. Brown—Will you publish the enclosed petition, with such commentaries as you see fit. It is now circulating throughout the country, to be presented as soon as Congress shall reassemble. In behalf of the National W. R. (Woman's Rights) Committee.

E. C. ADY STANTON.  
SUSAN B. ANTHONY.  
LUCY STONE.

The following is a copy of the petition above mentioned:—

A PETITION FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—The undersigned, women of the United States, respectfully petition you to amend the constitution so that shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex.

In making our demand for suffrage we would call your attention to the fact that we represent fifteen million people—one-half the entire population of the country—middle-aged, virtuous, temperate, and free American citizens, and yet are the only class who stand outside the pale of political recognition.

The constitution classes us as "free people," and counts us whole persons in the basis of representation; and yet we are governed without our consent, compelled to pay taxes without appeal, and punished for violations of law without choice of judge or jury.

The experience of all ages, the declarations of the fathers, the statute laws of our own day, and the moral revolution through which we have just passed, all prove the uncertain tenure of life, liberty and property so long as the ballot—the only weapon of self-protection—is not in the hands of every citizen.

Therefore, as you are now amending the constitution, and, in harmony with advancing civilization, placing new safeguards around the individual rights of a discolored and emancipated woman, we ask that you extend the right of suffrage to women—the only remaining class of disfranchised citizens—and thus fulfill your constitutional obligation to every citizen.

As all parties application of republican principles must ever breed a complicated legislation as well as a discolored people, we would pray your honorable body, in order to simplify the machinery of government and insure domestic tranquility, that we have just passed, all prove the uncertain tenure of life, liberty and property so long as the ballot—the only weapon of self-protection—is not in the hands of every citizen.

For justice and equality your petitioners will ever pray.

We are always happy to please the ladies, and therefore cheerfully comply with the request of the committee to publish the above. The privilege of "commenting upon it as we see fit" is a favor to be especially appreciated, like all other favors extended by kind and loving friends about Christmas time. We shall accordingly proceed to comment. In all the length and breadth of this petition we don't see a word about woman's legitimate spheres, the nursery and the kitchen. We don't see a word about babies or broomsicks, crinoline or cradles, bombazine, poplin, rais, mice, puffs, water falls or water wheels. We see no mention of the new opera or the latest old woman's tea party. This is a very singular omission.

In the constitution be amended so, as to allow women to vote there must be another amendment to protect them at the ballot box, which they seem to consider the great panacea for all political and domestic ills and troubles. How can delicate women pretend to compete with the plug uglies, blood lubs, dead rabbits and the other ornamental appendages of our polling places? Imagine a scene in the bloody Sixth when the ballots are being counted. What chance would gentle Lucy Stone, with her refined and intellectual instincts, have against the red armed Bridget O'Rafferty, who attends a bar in a corner grocery? Suppose the husband of each—we don't know whether Lucy has her "Savage" yet or not—should be rival candidates for the same office, and the poll should be close, why poor Lucy and her woman's rights would be knocked into a cocked hat by the very wind of Bridget's knuckle bones. How would Lucy establish her equality in such a crisis? By a constitutional amendment? Perhaps so; but it would be an amendment of her own constitution. These ladies talk of the elective franchise being denied to half of our entire population. They, of course, mean the female half. How would this work? They declare they are laboring to establish women's rights. This naturally includes the rights of the girls. What are you going to do about the boys? Shall they not have a vote, as well as the girls? Clearly they must, or there will be a row in the national nursery only equal in ferocity to the late rebellion. A little beauty Kitty be allowed to vote, and the little bear Tommy is not, do you suppose Tommy will stand it? No, not a bit of it. He will pitch into Kitty right and left, and the way the Christmas trinkets will be smashed up will be a caution to Santa Claus. Seriously, these ladies had better study the art of cookery, the proper training and instruction of children and other appropriate household duties, than aspire to occupy positions which can only be properly filled by the other sex—burly men.

THE COUNTRY AND THE SMALL POLITICIANS.—

In the Kentucky Legislature the other day

some small politicians made a great noise over slavery. Each being anxious to hear his neighbor, they said, was a reserve right. It was above the constitution, and there was no power in the land competent to destroy it. Going on step by step these little Kentucky politicians rose to a very ridiculous height, and came to the grand conclusion that it was an outrage to make anything a part of the constitution that Kentucky had not agreed to. But the world went around just the same, and even the country did not stand still after this grand conclusion. Worse than all, the constitutional amendment did not stand still State after State gave in its adhesion, though all must have heard of the disgust of the little fellows in Kentucky; and finally the Secretary of State declared formally that the amendment was part of the constitution. Since that time the men of the Kentucky Legislature have not been heard from. What will they do? Declare their independence and have a little war about it? Not at all. Slavery will die and make no noise there as elsewhere. The little fellows will submit like their neighbors, and immediately hand up some other subject on which to make a noise and keep themselves before the people.

The same farce thus played by the Kentucky politicians is played all over the country. It is what the small politicians live by. In all the States and all the political circles in the House of Representatives and in the Senate it is kept up. From Wendell Phillips and Steven through the radical party, and from the little Kentuckians through their party, it is the same. The small politicians everywhere scream tremendously over their chosen measures, trying their best to make the country believe that in the adoption of those measures lies the op salvation. It is nigger suffrage, or some other suffrage—specie payments, slavery or abolition, no matter what. And while the small politicians roar and rage and fume the country goes on quietly in its grand progress, this great common sense of the nation sweeps the little politicians aside into obscurity, and by and by they even wonder themselves that the people ever had the patience to listen to their nonsense. Just as the little Kentucky chaps have been squelched by the grand decision of the country, so will be all the small politicians who are trying to make themselves heard and kicking up such a dust in Congress.

## The Development of Art in America—On Painters and Sculptors.

The history of a nation is grand and contemptible according to the spirit of its people. The greatest Asiatic nation has no history but the record of the succession and downfall of dynasties—a record, as Hume has said of a certain portion of English history, "of as little moment to the world at large as would be a description of the skirmishes of crows and kites." The same is true of nearly all the Oriental world, from the Red Sea to the Saghalian, in modern times; and it was equally so in antiquity, the prospect only changing as we approach the confines of Europe and begin to lose sight of the procession of princes and priests, and to get glimpses of the people. Single cities in Greece and Italy have grander story than whole empires in Asia. Compare Athens, Argo, Corinth, Syracuse, Rome or Florence with any baker's dozen of Eastern empires, past or present. As we see the distinction between Europe and Asia according to the appearance or non-appearance of the people, so in Europe we see the distinction between the several cities and nations as the people are more or less predominant, hold and free. We see the European shores of the Mediterranean, once the seat of political power, become